THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers; per year.....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1864. NO. 77.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues).....$2 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

OIL ADVERTISEMENTS.—For the advertisements of new Oil Companies to-day, see third page.

The speech of Mr. GARRET, relative to the Connellsville Railroad, made at the annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will be found on the third page.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Oil discoveries and surface indications of oil are being made and found in all the surrounding counties—Beaver, Venango, Lawrence, Clarion, Crawford, Armstrong, Indiana, Fayette, and Green, and even our Butler neighbors are of the opinion that oil will be found in that county. They allege that all that is wanted to discover petroleum under their territory is the proper experiment. A great many wells have been commenced and bored down a few hundred feet and then abandoned by the contractors because they did not understand the business and lacked the proper energy. In this connection, has it ever occurred to the people of Allegheny county that there may be good oil territory in our midst. In boring for oil in Manchester, a few years ago, Wm. B. Ross, Esq., struck a splendid paying salt well, with which he contented himself without further prosecuting his search. If similar experiments were tried along the flats, creeks and runs of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio valleys, there is no reason why they should not be made similarly remunerative. At all events, if neither oil nor salt should be discovered, there is no doubt coal can be found, and that is bound to be the permanent paying staple of the neighborhood. It will cost much less to try the experiment of boring for oil in our vicinity than it would in any of the adjoining counties, and we should like to see some of our own capital expended in this direction.

The oil fever is becoming a common complaint in Clearfield county, and the people are fully persuaded that oil will be found there in abundance. Large numbers of leases are being taken, and the land will soon all be secured by those who will prosecute the work faithfully. Preparations are making to bore for oil on the land of J. D. Goodfellow, Esq., about two miles from Clearfield.

A company has been organized to bore for oil at St. Mary's Elk county. A well was bored 300 feet, about three years ago, and then abandoned. The same company has re-organized, and is engaged in boring the same well deeper.

In Fayette county the oil excitement is on the increase. New companies, says the *Standard*," are being formed, and those already existing are expanding. Several of our citizens have realized handsomely on their investments, and others are enjoying happy anticipations. There seems to be the best of reasons for believing that Fayette county will soon be among the greatest oil producing regions of the State. A few days ago a wealthy company was formed, of which Colonel Ewing Brownfield was elected president, and C. E. Boyle, Esq., secretary and treasurer, for the purpose of operating on Redstone creek, and will, we understand, commence operations as soon as they obtain a sufficient amount of leases to justify the expenditure. There are said to be a great many favorable indications on Redstone Creek. The Bailey Oil Company has effected an organization and have their books ready for selling stock whenever the spirit moves them, but although it is said they have about sixty acres of the finest oil territory on Dunkard Creek, where the best oil has already been found, we have not heard of them doing anything more than above stated. Messrs. Moyer, Crumrine & Co. are sinking a well on Dunlap's Creek near, Brownsville, and are down over six hundred feet, going through the 'old rock,' as they believe, and have so far felt much encouraged by the indications. The Morehead Company are boring on the farm of Mary Durr, in Springhill township, on Cheat River, and at the depth of two hundred feet have found upon the tools and in the dirt pumped out, very strong indications of oil. The same indications have been found in the 'Crow Well,' on Georges Creek, at the depth of two hundred and fifty feet, and the 'Beeson Well,' at the same depth

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bustience's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and likeness. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural, new inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely suitable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Taxing Sales.

The policy of taxing sales finds favor with Secretary FESSENDEN. In his report he says "he believes that although a tax on sales would probably fall of collection to some extent, yet, by applying to it stringent rules, requiring frequent periodical returns, verified by oath, coupled with the power to compel an exhibit of books of account, it might become a very large and important item of revenue."

This principle of taxation for meeting the expenses of the Government, has been a good deal discussed by public journals and financial writers, and of late has grown in favor, as the only true one under present circumstances. It is claimed that, even admitting bad management will attend the execution of the system, it will produce more revenue, operate more justly than any other, and not only meet the current wants of the Government, but extricate it from financial embarrassments. The process would be substantially this: A tax of two per cent. should be levied upon all sales. Traders, farmers, mercnants and others should be authorized to add the amount of tax to the price of the article. A hatter, for instance, could easily add ten cents to the price of a five dollar hat; a dry goods merchant could add a dollar to the price of a fifty dollar cloak, and a liquor dealer could collect eleven cents for a ten cent drink or cigar. Every purchaser would know precisely the amount of tax upon any given sum, and the dealers, placed in the position of tax-collectors for the Government, would incur no outlay or responsibility beyond handing over the amount of taxes every week, month, or quarter, to the Treasury agents.

It is argued that this is the only method by which taxation can be equitably adjusted, and its burthens made to bear justly on production. It is estimated that in 1990 the aggregate total of our commerce amounted to about $7,000,000,000, which, by the present inflation of prices and other augmentation, must have increased to $12,000,000,000. Estimating that all products pass through three hands before they reach the consumer, we should have the grand aggregate of sales amounting to $36,000,000,000 per annum. Therefore, a tax of one per cent. would produce a gross revenue of $360,000,000. By increasing the tax one-half per cent., $540,000,000 would be produced; or by increasing it to two per cent., $720,000,000 would be realized annually. It is urged, in some quarters, that transactions in stocks, bonds, bills of exchange and evidences of debt should be exempted, these being simply instruments used for the promotion of production—the motive power of labor—the taxing of which would check production.

Looking to Their Latter End.

The rebels are beginning to take heed concerning their latter end, which will be worse than their first. With the exhaustion of their resources and means for carrying on the war, this necessarily becomes to them, as to the wicked everywhere, a matter of anxiety. In a letter to the London *Times*, written from Richmond, about one month ago, we are furnished a clue to what the rebels are meditating. The writer says:

"But suppose the Confederates were driven from both Virginia and Georgia, and in their last effort either conquered or dispersed by South or North Carolina, there is still the magnificent domain of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, in extent vaster than the whole Austrian monarchy and the kingdoms of Italy and Greece combined, now likewise almost free from Federal invasion, and holding out the way, to which the Confederate government is fully determined to repair, should, what is quite improbable, its forces be overwhelmed east of the Mississippi."

Suppositions generally reflect probabilities and inevitable happenings. It is so in this case. The writer, being in Richmond, was well aware that the time had arrived when the Rebel chiefs were forced to contemplate their expulsion, and the reclamation of Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas, to the Union. In view of this he knew and understood the plans, hence the suggestion that the Rebel strength might be concentrated to hold Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, the extent and magnificence of which region are so flatteringly contrasted. Since this was written, however, one part of the scheme has failed in the expulsion of PRICE'S army from Missouri, which State was invaded to be held. The writer has divulged the reason for the elaborate preparations of PRICE, and the Rebel military movements generally, west of the Mississippi river, and the extent of the failure with which they have thus far been attended. At the same time we are given to understand the significance of certain Federal movements in that quarter which are likely to interfere somewhat with the plans of the Rebel chiefs.

The writer from whom we have quoted refers to the exhaustion of the rebel resources, as follows:

"But the most obvious danger which threatens to weaken the military strength of the Confederacy is the decrease in men. The drain upon the population has been terrible, and is daily augmenting; 200,000 victims are estimated to have fallen in this four years' struggle, and every where cripples may be seen whose torn bodies testify to the frightful carnage of the war, and the powerful means of modern projectiles. Still two great armies are maintained, with detachments and garrisons in many places which combined would make a third. That the drain must eventually be seriously felt there cannot be a doubt; the natural increase of population under these circumstances has its limits."

Although the writer has placed the number of victims too low, he admits the whole truth as to the condition of the South at the stage of the war at which he wrote. This he virtually admits in a subsequent paragraph, which we quote:

"As the confederate government has long since ceased to permit the publication of the military reports of its generals, we are obliged for the present to rely almost entirely upon newspaper reports and the statements of the Federals, both, we have often experienced, not always to be implicitly adopted."

The Tobacco Tax Convention.

On Wednesday a Convention of representatives of the tobacco interest throughout the country, was held in New York, for the purpose of deliberating upon certain measures for the regulation of the tax on tobacco, to be urged for adoption by Congress. The Committee appointed to consider the subject presented a report which contained some interesting statistics of the tobacco trade of this country. It stated that 29,350,771 pounds of tobacco had been raised in this country during the past year. Of the five grades of cigars contained in the schedule, the four of any great importance ranged under the $8, $15, $25, and $40 tax. Twenty-five cents per pound, it was stated on all leaf tobacco, seemed to be a fair rate of assessment, and thirty cents would not be objected to by cigar manufacturers if they were protected in other respects. At the rate of twenty-five cents a pound over $107,000,000 would be raised on the 29,350,771 pounds mentioned as being the product of a year. The growth of tobacco having been hindered in several of the tobacco growing States, included in the above estimate, that amount was merely given as an indication of what might be expected in time of peace. The report closed by asking Congress to fix the tax directly upon leaf tobacco, and recommended that the report be printed in pamphlet form, and transmitted to Congress by a Committee, whose duty it will be to endeavor to secure the passage of a law fixing the tax on the leaf only.

JOHN K. EWING, Esq., of Uniontown, Pa., on Monday last, took his seat as Presiding Judge of the Judicial District, composed of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene counties. Judge Ewing received his appointment from Governor Curtin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Lindsay. The appointment is an eminently discreet one.

A large rolling mill for the manufacture of boiler and sheet iron, galvanized gas-pipe and gasometer iron, will soon be erected at Providence. About 200 hands will be employed, and some operatives from England are already engaged.

General Intelligence.

The Wisconsin State Prison is vacant and the jailor is away on a vacation.

During the year ending November 30th, the number of coroner's inquests in Chicago was 268.

The Jersey City *Times* says: "A sailor accently went ashore at Amboy, New Jersey, and asked for the office of the American consul!"

The volunteer nurses in the army of the Potomac propose to furnish the invalids there with a Christmas dinner. They have addressed Governor Curtin on the subject, and he approves of the proposed act. He says: "The number of wounded and sick soldiers in the hospitals is so much larger than it was at any previous period of the war, that to give them such comfort as you propose will require enlarged liberality from the people at home. You will find no difficulty in collecting abundance of supplies if the wants of the soldiers you mention become known, as the men and women of Pennsylvania have never yet failed to respond when thus called upon."

The rapid growth of the city of Philadelphia renders it difficult for the gas works to yield sufficient gas for the wants of the consumers. In 1859 there were 629,500,000 cubic feet manufactured. In 1861 the quantity fell off 50,000,000 feet. It went up again in the year 1862 to 659,987,000 cubic feet, and in 1863 to 735,000,000 cubic feet. The number of consumers appear to have fallen off, however, since 1862. In that year there were 11,100 applicants while in 1863 there were only 9,567, and in 1864, 9,381. A comparison with 1860, when there were 3,823 applicants, the increase in 1863 was very decided.

The colored Union League Association of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening made a grand demonstration in celebration of the emancipation of Maryland.

The African Civilization Society celebrated the emancipation of Maryland, and the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, as progressive steps in the march to Universal Freedom, at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday evening.

The great "Organ Festival" at Trinity church, New York, on Wednesday, was attended by a vast congregation. A correspondent who could not get inside says: "The crowd could not keep the music from rushing out, though and it was music worth traveling a long distance, and waiting a long while at the outside porch to hear."

The American and Foreign Bible Society, at its last weekly meeting, voted that a fund of 10,000 should be raised without delay, for the purpose of purchasing one or more presses, for printing the Holy Scriptures in Burman. Large grants of money were also made for circulating the Bible in Japan.

A New York correspondent gives a doleful description of the moral condition of that city. He says: "The increase of crime in this city has been of so marked a character as to excite the attention even of the authorities. Recorder Hoffman, in his charge to the Grand Jury on Monday, alluded to the unprecedented, and stated that one hundred and thirty persons are now in prison awaiting indictment or trial. During the past month the record of metropolitan crime has been simply hideous. All manner of infamy, all grades of brutality—in short, the whole gamut of wickedness seems to have been run though persistently and daily culminating especially upon the same string. To the cases which came before the public are added those the records of which lie only in the offices of referees, and never meet the public eye save in the morcel allusion to interminable divorce cases, involving the vilest turpitude, are heard by the score in dingy Wall street and William street offices, and yet of these the Grand Juries are in blissful ignorance. It is remarked, also, that scandal was never so rife and society never so thoroughly polluted by social sins. It would appear as though we have indeed fallen upon evil days when the evil passions grow strictly dominant, "and will not down." Judge Kinsella, in view of the recent mania for robbery and assault, has publicly declared his intention to visit upon every offender convicted before him of robbery with dangerous weapons the fullest penalty of the law. A short time ago he sentenced one of the fiends to imprisonment for twenty years and six months."

"The way to keep gold down," says a correspondent, writing from New York, "is to stop the export demand for it, and the way to do that is to increase the taxes on every article we buy from foreign countries. Our people can stand a great deal of that sort of taxation yet without detriment. New York is revelling in silks, satins, laces, wines, jewelry, and other foreign luxuries, which it would do no harm to make a little dearer."

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From the annual report of the School Commissioner of Cook county, Ill., it appears that there are in that county 199 schools, 32 33 districts, 199 of which are taught in 126 schools; there are 551 teachers; teachers' wages amount to $189,951 99, the total amount expended for school purposes is $218,841 65.

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Released Pennsylvania Soldiers.

The following Pennsylvania soldiers just released from Southern imprisonment were admitted from the United States Hospital Transport Baltic, to the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, December 4, 1864:

Horatio M. Randall, Co. F., 11th Regiment Volunteers.

Thomas Kearney, Co. I., 101st Regiment Volunteers.

Robert Hammond, Co. I., 11th Regiment Volunteers, Reserved Corps.

Charles Quail, Co. C., 190th Regiment Volunteers.

Lieut. G. B. McNarry, of the 103d Volunteers.

DEATHS.

Edward Frigle, B., 5th Pa., died Dec. 4, 1864, buried at Annapolis, Md.

C. F. Walter, K., 51 h Pa., died Nov. 30, buried at Hilton Head.

Thos S. W. Cline, B, 103 Pa., died Dec. 2, 1864, buried at Annapolis, Md.

Johnathan Hughes, K., 5th Pa., died Dec. 1, 1864, buried at Hilton Head.

Thomas McGarrey, M., 4th Pa. Cav., died Nov. 28, buried at Hilton Head.

Abraham Bells, G, 101st Pa., died Dec. 3, 1864, buried at Annapolis, Md.

A Model State Prison.

It is stated that the Wisconsin State Prison is, at the present time unoccupied, and that the Warden is away visiting his friends. This indicates a very happy state of society, in that part of the country. We presume that the subject of Prison Reform does not trouble the people of Wisconsin very much. All that can be said on that subject, is simply to congratulate our Western fellow citizens upon being so virtuous, honest and good. Where there is no crime there is no justice needed, and if there is no need of it, the question next suggested is—Is there any justice in Wisconsin? We believe there is, hence the vacancy of the State Prison?

THE PULPIT.

Not the Work of One Day or Two.

A SERMON

By Rev. C. A. DICKEY, Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

TEXT.—"Neither is this a work of one day or two; for we are many that have transgressed in this thing."—EZRA 10:13.

The bitter lessons of a long captivity were not sufficient to cure Israel of their sins. In opposition to the command of God, they had united themselves to strange wives, and by so doing had again exposed themselves to all the evils of idolatry. Ezra, a friend of God and a friend of Israel, determined upon a reformation. To accomplish this, the plan proposed was to put away the strange wives, and the people were called to Jerusalem to consider and act upon it. When they conversed they seemed to be in earnest, and gave evidence of determination in the work of reform. But as an evidence that they were not merely acting upon impulse they seemed to coolly and calmly count the costs, and wisely comprehending the magnitude and importance of the work before them, they signified their unwillingness to settle such great matters hastily and imperfectly. Therefore, after a time to deliberate and perfect their arrangements, they said, "Neither is this a work, &c." The condition of our nation is such that a great reform is demanded; and by our own voluntary act we have met together to-day to consider our sins, and our actions indicate that our desire is to put them away and return unto God. There is great danger of underestimating our guilt, our danger and the necessity of reform; and unless very careful we may find ourselves harboring the mistaken notion that this fasting, humiliation and prayer is the work of one day, and feel satisfied that this work is done when this day is past, and feel at liberty to eat, drink and be merry to-morrow, without a repenting thought. The truth is, if we fully realize our sinfulness in the sight of God; if we fully comprehend the magnitude of this work of repentance, we would be engaged in a continual fast; we would be weighed down continually with humility; we would pray without ceasing, and sack-cloth would be our daily garment. Our false conceptions arise from the fact that we come down too much to minor things and forget the majesty and mightiness of God's ways and works. We imagine that one day's repenting should cover up many day's transgressions; that one day's scourging should be enough for the guilt of long years; and that one day's conflict should bring about mighty reforms. In everything pertaining to the strange and mysterious providences through which we are now passing we are inclined to entertain limited and restricted ideas and views, and consequently our repentance and reformation is characterized by the same narrowness. If we could but realize the little incidents and accidents of the times, and grasp at God's great idea, we would be wiser and have more patience and hope, and be better fitted for the performance of our individual part. We are sometimes perplexed by the condition of our national affairs, and in our anxious fear we imagine that God's whole universe is trembling upon the brink of ruin; but God sits upon the circle of the earth and sees in all this apparent confusion the beautiful working of a mighty plan. We look upon our Nation as being a scene of ever-varying, boundless, shoreless and deep; God who knows the end from the beginning regards it as but a drop in the bucket. To be less general let us consider the great work which God is performing in our land in two aspects, and notice the difference between estimate and make it the work of one day or two: And first, God is now performing a work of retribution, or in other words he is visiting us as a Nation and individuals, with punishment for sins. It would be vain to attempt to specify our sins, they are of infinite variety and of many hues; their number is beyond computation and they have gone up over our heads as a thick cloud. I shall endeavor to point out a few of the more general and comprehensive. I think we have fearfully abused our advantages and blessings, and in so doing have withheld from God the gratitude, glory and honor which was due to Him alone. Instead of using a good system of government, to the glory of God and the good of the inhabitants of the land, we have abused it to their detriment. New York is revelling in silks, satins, laces, wines, jewelry, and other foreign luxuries, which it would do no harm to make a little dearer."

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The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 0-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Once a Week.
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 60			
Four times	1 90			
Five times	2 20			
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85 75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15
Two times	1 75	2 00	1 50	1 25
Eleven times	4 00	2 70	2 00	1 35
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	2 15	1 45 1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00 2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50 2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75 4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55 6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90 12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00 16 00
One year	32 00	21 35	16 00	10 70 20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 80	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, eachinsertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

Extract from the Speech of John W. Garrett, Esq. President of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the late Annual Meeting of the Company.

Among all these grand arrangements looking to the permanent interests of our community and their prosperity, there is but a single feature of gloom. For more than a quarter of a century the most sagacious of our citizens have exhibited great anxiety and perseverance to accomplish a short and effective line to Pittsburgh and the Northwest. Our fathers settled that policy as the policy of wisdom, and the true policy to develop our strength and our commercial prosperity.

A line from Pittsburgh to Cumberland, and a double track from Cumberland to Baltimore, seems in the future, with the routes that have been sketched, such increased business, and such effects and such impulses to the progress of our people as will cause Baltimore to leap forward in the race of prosperity, and to rival that vigor and success which have marked the progress of New York and Philadelphia.

What is necessary to accomplish this object? As was to have been anticipated, the moment the Baltimore and Ohio Company, after a period of protracted effort, and with relatively small financial ability—for you all remember that the Baltimore and Ohio Road was undertaken at a period when the taxable wealth of this community was but $25 000,000, and the road itself has cost upwards of $20,000,000, or $5,000,000 more than the whole wealth of this community at the inception of the enterprise—had struggled on until its immediate essential objects had been realized, and then commenced to move in aid of the Connellsville Road, opposition was developed.

The Pennsylvania Road and the city of Philadelphia did not touch the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, felt no jealousy or apprehension regarding it, until they saw that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, with its great strength and great energy, exhibited throughout the war, under all calamities, had the ability to so arrange as to give to the people of the Northwest, and the cities of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, a route that would prove a competition with the Pennsylvania Road. What then takes place? You find the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Road, Hon. Thomas A. Scott, at the very period this Company had determined to commence by aiding the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road to the extent of one million of dollars, presenting himself at Harrisburg and doing what? Claiming that the Connellsville Road would not be built, that its charter should be rescinded because of delay in completing the road, that the Baltimore and Ohio did not intend to build it, that the city of Baltimore did not intend to build it. He desired the destruction of that charter, and asked for another charter to be granted for another line; and that same gentleman, whilst this action was taken in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, stated that he had no adverse designs to the city of Baltimore, but still stepped forward, with the enormous power and patronage of the Pennsylvania Road, to destroy that charter that had existed so many years. This gentleman, it is alleged, stated that he did not apprehend any difficulty from the Baltimore and Ohio Road building the Connellsville Road, and that he felt a strong interest in the city of Baltimore. How? It is asserted he stated that he would aid in building a "third" or "independent" line from Connellsville, through Hagerstown, to Baltimore. Is not this a mere *tenus fitus* that is presented to our people to mislead them and destroy a right that is vital to their prosperity?

I have been struck with the interest and enthusiasm with which the friends of the Pennsylvania Road step forward to explain to the people of Philadelphia, through her leading newspapers, what they have accomplished for the interests of that city.

In the Philadelphia *Press*, during September last, the following article appeared on the subject:

"Two railroad bills of especial significance passed last spring by the Legislature, and hold unsigned by the Governor, have recently become laws under a provision of the Constitution of the State. One of these bills repeals the authority originally granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company east of Connellsville, and limits their jurisdiction to the ground between Connellsville and Pittsburgh.

The other bill incorporates a new Company with authority to build a road east from Connellsville, to connect with other roads leading to the Susquehanna and the Chesapeake. These bills, it is said, will lead to litigation, inasmuch, as it is alleged, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will carry the matter into the courts. But though legal issues may be invoked, the policy adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, in its legislation of last session, will no doubt be triumphant in the end, because its design and aim are to develop the southwestern counties of the State, a region abounding in minerals, which have been shut out from the great markets by reason of the non completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

There is an immediate and pressing need for a direct line of rail communication through the southern counties of Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna river, a desideratum which the new Company incorporated last session will supply, since the tail of the Pittsburg and Connellsville is now cut off at Connellsville, leaving it a serpent without rattles and without fangs. A Southern Pennsylvania Railroad across the Alleghany Mountains, controlled within the State, would enhance, develop, and make available the rich coal basins in the southwestern counties, whose better market is at the seaboard, and whose best route takes Harrisburg in the way.

Thus, gentlemen, those interests denounce the Connellsville road, when shorn of the ability to build the line to Cumberland, as "the serpent without rattles and without fangs." Certainly without any other system of improvement than the one mentioned, it will be harmless to Philadelphia—certainly all other systems will fail to protect the interests of Baltimore. It is astonishing, when recent and continuous history contains the record of the relations of the Pennsylvania Road to Baltimore, and of the relations of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to Baltimore, to find any individual interested in this community can fail to see these different relations and their effects. The Baltimore and Ohio Road is not stosed by the operations of the enemy for twenty-four hours before discrimination against the city of Baltimore and discrimination against the commerce of Baltimore, on the part of Philadelphia interests and the Pennsylvania Road, commences. Rates on business to and from Baltimore are advanced, and in many cases cars cannot be furnished for transportation to Baltimore. It is well known among our merchants, especially our provision tgerchants, so recently as during the last winter, what discriminations were offered by the Pennsylvania Road for trade to Philadelphia, no cars could be obtained for trade to Baltimore, although the Pennsylvania Road had full control of the Northern Central Road by Harrisburg to Baltimore. The Pennsylvania Road is governed by the ordinary motives of business men. The Pennsylvania Road is identified with Philadelphia as the Baltimore and Ohio road is identified with Baltimore. Should we fail in preserving the character of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, those in our community who have been in any degree instrumental in that failure will have cause for the greatest regret when it is too late. But what is the difficulty? It is stated that some parties desire an "independent," road through the territory of Pennsylvania to the Maryland line, and thence through Hagerstown to Baltimore. Shall we judge of grave business subjects by professions or by facts? What is the plain common sense of the case? are the facts not clearer to the judment of every merchant and business man?

The only hope for Baltimore in connection with the large trade of Pittsburgh and the Northwest, is the completion of the Connellsville road to Cumberland.

It is the only basis we have to obtain a position essential to the development of the future prosperity of Baltimore.

I have felt it proper in sketching the general policy of the Company, to call attention to the advantages connected with these improvements, which are in successful progress, and the difficulties in connection with a leading interest, which is threatened with destruction. This is the more important, as we have found, unfortunately, that the case as represented by his Honor the Mayor, does not apparently accord with these views. We have found, unfortunately that he has yielded to the alleged statements of the Vice President of the Pennsylvania road, identified as the latter is with the interests of Philadelphia, that a third through line shall be constructed and completed, connecting Philadelphia with Baltimore, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania road. If there is not coldness, if there is not worse than coldness—opposition—there is certainly no friendly or active co-operation on the part of the Mayor of Baltimore in maintaining the rights and charter of the Connellsville road, which charter it is absolutely essential to maintain to insure the prosperity and commercial strength of our city."

At this moment the subject is about being presented up in the courts, and the Connellsville Company, has been driven, in order to maintain its charter, not with the aid of the City of Baltimore, but without that aid, to rely upon its chartered rights, as a Maryland corporation, to obtain a proper *status* in the United States District Court of Pennsylvania.

It is believed that the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in attempting to rescind, after millions of money have been spent in constructing part of the line, the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, is unconstitutional, and it is due to the character as well as the interests of Baltimore that efforts should be made to maintain this right and privilege, which has been viewed by many of our most thoughtful citizens as of the most vital importance.

It is believed the Legislature of Pennsylvania acted upon erroneous statements and information, and it is known that a large portion of the population of the Western part of the State particularly favor the completion of the Connellsville Road.

Whilst this great danger impends it has been indicated by the Board, through its proper organs, that if the city displays any hesitation about that road being built, if it feels that its million of mortgage debt is to be lost, sush is the conviction of public duty and interest on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, that this Company will step forward and purchase from the city its interest in that road.

Does the Baltimore and Ohio Road desire any speculation in purchasing a lien upon a weak road that has never paid one cent of interest upon this debt? On the contrary, is it not actuated by a high sense of public duty and by a determination to maintain the interests of Baltimore, of Pittsburgh, of the Northwest, and the interests of the National Capital?

If the Company succeed in its object, it will furnish a direct, superior, and convenient route for members of Congress and for all visitors to the National Capital, and will promote the interests of the whole country.

Can this Board be actuated by any but such motives when it is willing to spend more than a million of dollars in purchasing from the city this interest?

What is the inducement? Do we not know that there is neither labor nor means to build that third line? Is not the very action this Board has taken in pressing forward its works under such circumstances of gloom and difficulty as the world has never yet seen in connection with railroad history, indicative of its high purposes? Is this Company not perfecting its line and carrying out the grandest views of its most sagacious founders and managers? Is it not pressing forward its double track? Is it not struggling, when it can scarcely command the men for its present service, to build more equipments, to increase its capacity, to add to the strength and power of the city of Baltimore and the country upon the line, and the interests that are identified with it over its entire route? Can these potent facts be ignored? Is there any incentive to the managers of the Company in this gloomy but public interest? Is there aught but comprehensive views, such as should govern those who are entrusted with the interest of the leading institution of the State?

The facts involved in this case must be appreciated by the public, and it is to be desired that such an examination of the whole subject will occur as will produce the removal of this only shadow upon the prosperity of Baltimore and Maryland. In connection with the system of the internal improvements, it is hoped that the city will either dispose of its interest to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or cooperate with this company in maintaining the charter, and securing the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The charter is not yet out of the power of the people of Western Pennsylvania and of Maryland. The Courts are just—the ermine is unsullied. We have decided convictions that if the city of Baltimore and the other great interests connected with that work present their cases in the United States Court, that that charter, which has been wrongfully rescinded, and which can be shown to have been wrongfully rescinded, because it was rescinded on the alleged ground that there was no desire to build the road, while really beyond doubt the chief reason on the part of the Pennsylvania road in urging this abrogation of the charter was in the conviction that the road would be built. Under such circumstances the hope cannot be misplaced that the city will so act as to aid in effecting the object, and that the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will be preserved. If this anticipation be realized, the Baltimore and Ohio Company can then proceed to perfect all the great lines of railway required to ensure a splendid fruition in the future of Baltimore, and in binding, with the close and cordial bands of mutual interest, the varied and extensive agricultural and commercial regions and centres which shall thus be connected.

As the policy on which the board has decided is broad, comprehensive and patriotic, the President will, with pride and satisfaction, give his best energies, under your auspices, and with your continued co-operation and support, to achieve the desired result.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is almost safe, if an operator, guarded only 6 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to justify. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are dentists, in all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $15.00 to $25, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... WM. HENDERSON.

Farewell engagement of
MATILDA HERON,

who will, to-night appear in her great original part of Mazeo, in the successful new play of the MYSTERIES OF THE TEMPLE OF PARIS, performed in all the eastern cities to overflowing houses. It will be produced with elegant scenery, properties and appointments, and a powerful distribution of characters.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the splendid and highly successful play in four acts, written by Matilda Heron, entitled:

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TEMPLE OF PARIS

Marge ..... } Matilda Heron.
Countess ..... }

To conclude with ..... IRELAND AS IT WAS.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

Will speak at

CONCERT HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.
SUBJECT—"A PLEA FOR LABOR."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH,
SUBJECT—"MEANING OF THE ELECTION."

Tickets, 50 cents. Secured Seats, 25 Cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock.

Holders of Season Tickets can secure seats without extra charge on Monday, December 12th, at the Library Rooms, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, after which seats, not secured by Season Tickets, will be sold to purchasers of single tickets.

THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
W. R. EDWARDS,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
JAS. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. M. ALLEN,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
Lecture Committee.

dec6 9t

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,

The Wonderful Stratopastelogue, and D. C. LA RUE, the Humorist.

AT MASONIC HALL,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5TH.

Admission, 25 Cents; no half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½. An Exhibition will be given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, December 7th and 10th, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, to which the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for TEN CENTS each.

☞ "La Race's War Show" will open at Kilgore Hall, Steubenville, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 14th.

dc5-1w

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

GREAT SENSATION!

The Star Sisters
MISSES MILLIE AND CLARA FOWLER,

In the beautiful ballets, The Madrigals of Spain and La Bayadere, together with

THE GREAT STAR COMPANY

In a mammoth bill.

To conclude with the Union drama entitled

THE BOY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Lanty O'Leary ..... George R. Edeson.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jan1-1y

NEW HOODS,

SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
COMFORTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Just received at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S

WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,

62 Wood street, at the lowest prices. no29

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Merchandize Brokerage business.

HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
H. C. FRY,
WM. H. LIPPINCOTT.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1864.

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Merchandize Brokers.

Dealers in Refined and Crude Oils, and Oil Stocks. Oils bought and sold for Eastern and Western markets. Especial attention given to consignments of

1 2 3 ..... district, for Minick & Co's warehouse, Pittsburgh, Pa. no28-2w

OIL COMPANIES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE ROSS OIL COMPANY.

This Company has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of ROBT. WRAY, Jr., No. 4 Hand street, on and after the 9th inst.

ROBT. WRAY, Jr., Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1864. dec9-3t

MUSKINGUM & DUCK CREEK OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - $150,000.

Working Fund, $50,000.

PAR VALUE OF SHARES ONE DOLLAR.

The above Company, to be organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of $150,000, $50,000 of which is to be reserved as a developing fund, its property consists of eighty acres in fee simple, on Duck creek, Ohio, in the heart of the well developed oil territory, and near the famous Buck Creek Oil Company's tract, the shares of which are now worth from $25 to $30, and only $1 50 paid in. The Acme Oil Company's territory is also quite near. The stock of this latter Company is held at a very high price—from $35 to $38 with a very small amount paid in. The celebrated "Dutton well" is in the neighborhood. This well has flowed and pumped more oil than any other well in the country.

The Duck creek oil regions are regarded as fast outrivaling the Pennsylvania Oil creek and its tributaries, and the quality of the oil from the former ranks about double the value of the latter. It will, therefore, be seen that the selection made by the Muskingum and Buck Creek Company is at such a point that it is almost as certain to strike a vein of oil as it is to obtain water in sinking a well. Besides, there is an abundance of timber suitable for derricks, etc.

The Company intend to proceed at once to the development of its land by the use of the best machinery and pumps that can be obtained. The sinking of two wells will be commenced immediately, which will be sunk to the lowest oil stratum, and five or six shallow wells will be completed in a very short time, which alone will produce from five to ten barrels each per day. The large capital set apart for developing insures the most ample means for prosecuting the work with the utmost vigor, and should the large sum set apart for working capital be more than is needed, the overplus, as soon as enough oil is obtained for working expenses, will be divided among the stockholders with their first dividend.

Due notice will be given when the Books of Subscription will be open, and where parties can subscribe for the stock. dec8-12t

AMAZON OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital $200,000

Par Value $1,00

Shares 200,000

Cash Working Capital ..... $30,000.

THE PROSPECTUS

Of the AMAZON OIL COMPANY consists of:

1st.—The THREE EIGHTHS of the whole working interest in the "AMARON WELL," and Lease of six rods square, together with

Engine, Tanks, Tubing, Tools, &c.

Well now producing

110 Barrels of Oil Daily,

and increasing; situated on Cherry Run, and within about Fifteen rods of the celebrated "REID WELL," now producing about

275 BARRELS DAILY.

No. 2. A Tract of TEN ACRES in fee simple, on Cherry Run, a short distance above the "HUMBOLT WORKS," about two-thirds of which is GOOD BORING TERRITORY.

3. A tract of EIGHTY SEVEN ACRES in fee simple, on HOLIDAY RUN, one-half mile from Oil City. This property is considered very valuable for

BORING PURPOSES,

Being situated on both sides of the Run, and in the immediate vicinity of several producing wells, and a large number being rapidly pushed to development.

4. The very valuable property in fee simple, situated in the heart of Oil City, known as the

M'CLINTOCK STEAMBOAT LANDING.

Containing about TWO ACRES, with a frontage of two hundred feet on the river. There is on this property

TWO LARGE WAREHOUSES.

One Thirty Feet by One Hundred Feet. The other Twenty-five by Seventy Feet, together with Sheds, &c., of a storage capacity of about

Five Thousand Barrels.

On this landing there is also a Well bored to the depth of

FOUR HUNDRED FEET,

and producing, when abandoned on account of the low price of Oil in 1861, about FIFTEEN BARRELS per DAY;

It is designed to place an Engine on the ground, and commence working this Well immediately, with every assurance of its producing as good as when abandoned. This well is about six rods from the Philips Well, and adjoining its lease.

The boring of wells in Oil City have lately attracted considerable attention. On this property there is room for several more wells.

THE LANDING AND WAREHOUSES, judging from their revenue during the past few years, will yield the Company from EIGHT TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS NET PROFIT PER ANNUM.

THE AMAZON OIL COMPANY

Start off with a present daily production sufficient to pay its Stockholders a

Monthly Dividend of Three Per Cent.

And by future developments it bids fair to be made ONE OF THE BEST PAYING COMPANIES ORGANIZED.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Will be open at the office of

J. M. SNOWDON,

177 Liberty Street,

On SATURDAY MORNING 10th Inst.

dec10-3t

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

WILKINS' HALL,

Union Lubric Oil Stock,
Blood Farm and Ohio Oil Stock,
Ritchie Oil Stock,
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Oil Stock,
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole Oil Stock,
Dalzell Oil Stock,
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Stock,
Oil Basin Oil Stock,
Culbertson Run Oil Stock,
Farr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Stock,
Eldorado Oil Stock,
Read Farm Oil Stock,
Ohio Valley Oil Stock,
Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Stock,
North America Oil Stock,
Monongahela Insurance Stock. dec

OIL COMPANIES.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, December 7, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 14th day of December, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 10th, and re-opened on Monday the 19th of December. By order of the Board.

E. W. STEVENIT, Sec'y.

MACKSBURG PETROLEUM CO.

The meeting of the subscribers to the MACKSBURG PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at the office of Messrs. MARSHALL & BROWN, adjourned to meet on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Subscribers are requested to attend.

DAVID A. STEWART,
President *pro tem.*

dec8-3t

GREAT AMERICAN

OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock - - - $500,000

Working Capital - - $50,000

100,000 Shares - - - $5 each.

The property of this Company, as stated above, consists of

One Thousand Acres,

of which

NINE HUNDRED IS GOOD BORING TERRITORY.

Situated as near the

Centre Line of the Oil Basin

as could be selected, and at the same time secure a

SURFACE SUITABLE FOR BORING.

Several Companies have commenced operations on adjoining lands.

The surface indications are most favorable. A number of oil vats in the neighborhood furnished oil to the settlers for many years.

Taking into consideration the location of the Territorry, the number of acres, and the liberal Working Capital, we think it forms the best basis for

Safe Investment in Oil Operations

that can be obtained, and judging from the success of the

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

the developement of such a large body of selected Territory as this

Cannot fail to pay largely.

The BOOKS for subscription to the Capital Stock will be opened on

SATURDAY MORNING, 10th inst.,

at the office of the

PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets,

where

Prospectuses can now be had.

dec8-3t

HICKORY FARM

OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the General Laws of the State of New York, for the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical Purposes.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares of $5.00.

TRUSTEES:

Christopher Tyler, Christopher Tyler, New York.
Thomas A. Cummins, Thomas A. Cummins, New York.
Francis B. Cooley, late Cooley, Farwell & Co., New York.
George M. Groves, late Groves, Nerinhap, Taylor & Co., New York.
John W. Clarke, late Dater, Clarke & Co., New York.
Charles V. Faile, firm Faile, Williams & Co., New York.
Isaac D. Russell, firm Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Co., New York.
Joseph Seguine, firm Bowne & Lorscques & Barlow, New York.
Curtis G. Hussey, firm C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Co., Cleveland, O.
Samuel L. Mather, secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Co., Cleveland, O.
John C. Newbury, John S. Newbury, Detroit, Mich.
J. Ewing Brooks, President Farmers' Bank, Salem, Ohio.

PRESIDENT.
CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
TREASURER,
ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
SUPERINTENDENT,
LEWIS P. BROWN.
COUNSEL,
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW.

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED under the law of the State of New York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of Two Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres of Oil Land, owned by the Company in Fee Simple, located in Venango County, Pa., on the western bank of the Allegheny river, and embracing both banks of Hickory Creek. An ample working capital,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Cash has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. A liberal number of shares of the Capital Stock can now be had at par, on application to

HENRY HOLDSHIP, Esq.,

At the office of THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq., 85 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where maps, etc., etc., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

REFERENCES.—Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, Dr. C. G. HUSSEY, L. M. PENNOCK and JOHN FLEMING. no30-12t

PITTSBURGH, November 26, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That the first meeting of the corporation to be called "THE UNION LUBRIC OIL COMPANY," will be held on WEDNESDAY December 21st, 1864, at the office of KING & PENNOCK, No. 79 Wood street, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization and adoption of By Laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Purposes," approved the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1868.

WM. MUSSLER,
Treasurer Pro Tem.

no30-3w

CHERRY RUN & PITT HOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Cherry Run and Pitt Hole Petroleum Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, which will be held for the purpose of organization, election of President, Directors and other officers, &c., at the office of Capt. J. F. STOCKDALE, No. 2, Duquesne Way. Meeting to be held Monday, December 19th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

H. McKELVEY,
President pro tem.

no29-4t

MONONGAHELA PIONEER OIL COMPANY.

A meeting of said Company will be held on the 20th of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the usual place, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a joint stock company, according to an Act of the Assembly approved July 18th, 1863.

M. GLEASON.

Allegheny, Nov. 28, 1864. no28-3w

OILS.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK ..... $450,000.

150,000 SHARES AT ..... $3.

WORKING CAPITAL ..... $20,000.

This Company is based on the following property:

1. The entire Working Interest in a Lease—Known as the STINER LEASE,—for 25 years, on 17½ Acres of Land on the Story Farm—the property of the Columbia Oil Company. On this lease the Company own:

A. 1 Well pumping from 60@70 bbls. per day.

B. 1 Well pumping from 15@20 bb's. per day.

C. 1 well commenced going down with fair prospects of success.

D. Ample room for 3 or 4 more Wells, together with 3 complete Engines, 3 Sets of Tubing, Boring Tools, Tanks, Blacksmith Shop, Superintendent's House and Office, etc., etc.

This land fronts on Oil Creek, immediately opposite the MAPLE SHADE, JERSEY and COQUETTE WELLS—the Creek only separating it from said wells. The Columbia Oil Company receives the one-half of the Oil obtained on this lease as Royalty.

2. EIGHTY ACRES of valuable land, known as the PEARSON FARM, on Cherry Tree Run, in Venango, This property is located ½ of a mile from the Story Farm, and the same distance from the W. McClintock and Rigbert Farms, and runs parallel with them. Cherry Tree Run runs through this farm, and the whole of the land on each side of them being good and available Boring Territory, makes this property very valuable. The valley in which this farm is located is now considered by practical oil men as the most promising Territory, and there are now from 100 to 150 wells being bored on this run.

Although the present receipts of oil from the two producing wells enable the Company to pay remunerative dividend on the whole capital stock from the very start, a working capital of $20,000 will be reserved as a contingent fund. Judicious capitalists will at once appreciate the inducements which this stock offers for investment, and recognize the features of this Company, distinguishing it from many others, based on a number of divided and small interests which they cannot control sufficiently for the benefit of the stockholders.

Books of subscription are now open at the offices of

MORGANSTERN & BRO.,
CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
And
HENRY ROSENBACH,
No. 4 HAND STREET.

dec8-3t

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

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OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

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Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa. no17-3m

LEADEN OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL, $200,000. SHARES, $5 00.

This Company has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital, for the month of November, payable at the office of

J. K. MORANGE,
No. 107 Fourth street.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1864. dec-6t

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HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

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Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

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172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
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References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Pearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-3m

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Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive),

Also, PURE BENZOLE

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

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Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh

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WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

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PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

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AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

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J. C. TILTON,

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DUCK CREEK OIL LANDS.

Farms for sale. de6

OFFICE DUNKARD CREEK

UNION OIL COMPANY,

No. 267 Penn street.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the

Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company,

are requested to

CALL IMMEDIATELY

at the Company's office and pay their subscriptions.

WM. W. HERRON,

de9-2w Secretary and Treasurer.

OIL CITY LAND OFFICE.

MAIN STREET, NEAR CRAPO HOUSE, AND JONES' NEW HOTEL,

OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

For sale, Oil Lands in fee. Lease and interest in Oil Wells in the most desirable localities in the oil region, at the lowest cash price. Persons desiring to purchase to farm companies, or for themselves, will save a large per centage by applying in person, or by letter, to us. Information in regard to Oil Territory given without charge.

HULL, PLATT & CO.,
Oil City, Pa.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE

FOR SALE,

In the borough of Manchester. Two new and modern built two story brick dwellings, fronting on Preble street, near Locust; said houses each contain six rooms and a hall, and are built with a view to comfort and convenience, and about one square from Street Car Railway. For particulars apply to S. S. D. THOMPSON, No. 114 Fifth street, or JAMES MILLER, near the premises. no24-1m

FOR SALE,

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au12-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 4 miles from Dicker station, on the Evansville and Crawfords

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at mark at sight Bonds,

U. S. 6 per cent. 1880 Bonds,
do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 7 3-10 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
Seven-Thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, PRES. | J. HANNA, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 9, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81		110
U. S. 5-20s	108	109
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97½	98
Connellsville 6s	83	.....
Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.	106	.....
Connellsville R. R	11¾	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	9¾
Citizens'	.....	80
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	80
Manchester Savings	.....	62
Monongahela	.....	93
Exchange	9	9½
Fleming & Blood	.....	8½
Phillips	.....	6
Hard Parr	.....	6
Eldorado	.....	2½
Ohio Valley	.....	2
Culbertson	.....	2
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Pet. Co	.....	1
McAboy & Cherry Run	.....	1.00
Steel Well	.....	8.50
Allegheny Coal Oil Co	.....	2
Pittsburgh and G. T	.....	12

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.

Noble and Delameter, 11; El Dorado, 2@2¼; Densmore, 7¾@9½; Curtin, 14½@15. Money market brisk. Gold $2 40.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—P. M.

The sales at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board to-day embraced the following:

2000 July U. S. Certificates.....68¼
1000 August do 68¼
2000 Connellsville Railroad Bonds.....83½
20 Dalzell Oil Stock.....9½

—The subscriptions to the stock of the "Muskingrove Oil Spring Petroleum Company," the books of which were opened on Monday at the office of S. S. Bryan, Esq., foot already some 75,000 shares, amounting to $375,000. The president of this company is Gen. Case, of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and R. T. Leech, Jr., its treasurer and secretary. From the character of the subscriptions already made, we are led to the opinion that the bulk of the stock will fall into the hands of our heaviest capitalists.

—Delays arising from changing of meters and fixtures will prevent the opening of Thurston's Evening Exchange before Monday evening, Dec. 12.

—The rise in Gold and as a consequence the advance in the price of Petroleum, has quickened Oil Stocks, and we may look for a revival of a brisk Stock market. There is evidently a disposition to rally on the part of those that have been most depressed. If the Directors of Oil Companies would only publish, whenever they declare a dividend, a full statement of their affairs, so that the public could see what they were doing, the really meritorious would advance in price, and the bogus ones would soon die out, without a hope of a resurrection.

We learn that on account of the demand for additional banking privileges in the Monongahela Valley Oil Regions, the Odd Fellows' Association of Waynesburg has decided to apply for the privilege of becoming a bank of issue, exchange and deposit, to be known as the Petroleum Bank of Greene County, with a capital of $50,000. Why do they not organize under the National Banking Law?

—The upward movement in gold commenced on the announcement of Mr. Stevens, in Congress, that he would introduce a bill to prevent the purchase and sale of gold. The bulls of the market were evidently delighted at the measure, for their speculations met with greater success than they have in the same period of time for many weeks. That the premium did not go higher was owing to the belief that the bill could not pass, for the Congressional vote on the repeal of the last gold bill was very decided. When it was known that the bill was defeated, gold immediately fell, though not sufficiently to cover the advance. Nothing can so influence the market as the introduction in Congress of bills to regulate the price of coin. Past experience would seem to show that legislation on that subject is productive of no good, but, on the contrary, that it tends to produce an aggravation of the very state of things it is designed to prevent.

—The sales at the Peoples' Stock Exchange, December 9, were the following;

200 Cherry Run and Blood Farm	$1 10
500 Ritchie	1 20
100 Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 20
100 Dalzell	9 00

—In the general list called at the Peoples' Stock Exchange last evening, we note the following quotations:

	Asked.	Bid.
Citizens' Banks	$ 86 00	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh	73 00	.....
Acme	28 00	.....
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil	10 00	.....
Banner	90	.....
Blood Farm & Ohio	2 00	1 90
Cherry Run Central	2 50	.....
Cherry Run & Blood	1 10	1 10
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 00	.....
Cherry Run & Pitt Hole	95	.....
Columbia	.....	82 50
Culbertson Run	2 00	.....
Dalzell	9 35	9 00
Duck Creek	28 00	25 00
Eldorado	2 20	.....
Fayette	75	.....
Federal	1 30	1 20
Horse Neck	1 00	90
Iron City	1 20	80
Meadow	1 10	.....
Merchants	50	47
McAboy	1 00	.....
National	1 50	.....
Ohio Valley	1 95	1 80
Oil Basin	1 00	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 50	3 50
Phillips	6 00	5 00
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	1 50	1 30
Pittsburgh and West Virginia	2 00	.....
Ritchie	1 20	1 20
Rose	1 28	1 25
Rynd Farm	35	.....
Shirk's Island	48	10
Stella	1 00	.....
Steel Well	295 00	.....
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 20	1 20
Union Lubric	1 10	.....
West Virginia	2 90	.....
Whitely Creek	1 50	.....

—The Rose Oil Company announces its third monthly dividend of *three per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. This is truly a gem of a little Company.

—There were no sales at Anderson's Afternoon Exchange to-day. The quotations were as follows:

	Offered.	Asked.
Blood Farm and Ohio	$1 75	$2 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 10	1 20
Cherry Run and Pittsburg	1 05	1 10
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	1 00	1 10
Culbertson's Run	1 80	1 95
Dalzell	9 00	9 02
Duck Creek	25 00	35 00
Iron City	1 15	1 25
Ohio Valley	1 90	2 00
Ritchie	1 20	1 25
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 15	1 23
Union Lubric	1 10	1 12

PITTSBURGH PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 10, 1864.

The iron market was not very active during the week; holders appeared firm, exhibiting no disposition to give way. The iron manufacturers have reduced the price of iron $1 per hundred on all sizes. The week's sales of pig iron were not large. They were, however, larger than the previous week, the total sales being 1,057 tons.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

600 tons Neutral Anthracite.....$60 00 cash.
20 tons No. 1 Anthracite Foundry... 65 00 cash.
160 tons Allegheny C. B. Charcoal... 75 00 4 m.
100 tons Grey Forge, Red Short..... 60 00 cash.
297 tons Neutral Anthracite Forge—a superior iron..... 62 50 cash.
100 tons Grey Forge, Red Short..... 60 00 cash.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

84 tons Juniata No. 1.....$157 Cash.

RIVER RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

Per Diamond, Nimick & Co.....200 tons.
Per Golden Era, J. Moorhead.....100 tons.
Per Golden Era, Chas Knap.....187 tons.
Per Canal Boats, D. Crawford.....185 tons.
Per C. B. Ensign, Nimick & Co.....60 tons.
Per C. H. Youngstown, Nimick & Co.....60 tons.
Per C. B. Lizzie Lyon, Nimick & Co.....60 tons.
Per Canal Boats, J. Moorhead.....200 tons.

Total Imports.....1,052 tons.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₩ lb	65 cash.
Bar and Bolt, ₩ lb	45 cash.
Ingots, ₩ lb, cash	24@58
Copper Bottoms	70
Brass Kettles, 5 ₩ ct. off for cash	80

Saint Louis Army Awards.

Captain Ed. Chapman awarded contracts yesterday as follows:

Frank Chapman, 350,000 bushels oats at 94.10c;
Wm. Thompson, 100,000 bush do at 94½c per bush, deliverable here in good and new bags.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. The demand was principally local, to meet the wants of the home market. The weather was cold, but otherwise pleasant. The roads are dried up. This will soon increase the receipts of country produce, the stock of which is not large. Our rivers are in fine navigable order, there being plenty for all purposes. Business on the landing was not very active, the principal shipments being of Pittsburgh manufactures. The Julia, from Zanesville, had a big trip as usual. She will return to that port this day at 4 p. m. The Golden Era, from Portsmouth, had 587 tons of metal as a portion of her cargo. She will return to-day at 4 p. m. The Minerva returned to Wheeling at noon with a good trip. The Glide was due last evening. She will be found at the landing this morning. The Aleona did not get off last evening. She will call from to-day. The J. R. Gilmore is the Cincinnati packet. She will be off this day for certain. The Lenl Leott is the Nashville packet. She will leave at noon. The Roanoke is the St. Louis packet. She will have dispatch. The Onward will follow the J. R. Gilmore. She will load for Cincinnati. The pretty steamer Kate B. Porter is announced for Nashville. She will leave on Wednesday without fail. The following boats are at the landing waiting their turn: Starlight, Columbia, Guidon, Hard Times and Kate B. Porter. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The demand was limited:

HAY—The market was steady with a good demand for local purposes. Sales 10 loads at the scales at $42 50@45 00; 2 car loads baled at depot at $40. The latter sale is at a decline.

FEED—There has been a steady demand for this article, and former prices have been sustained. We note sales of 1 car Middlings, to arrive, at $2 07 per cwt. There was no change in other descriptions.

CHESTNUTS—Sales of 100 bushels at $5 50 per bushel.

GRAIN—Market has ruled firm for some time past; in certain descriptions an advance has been established. The stock in first hand is not large. Wheat firm, with light offerings; buyers plenty; the current rates were: Red $2 00@2 05; white $2 10@2 15 ₩ bush. Corn—The receipts are on the increase; sales 600 bush new car, on wharf, $1 20; old was held at $1 60. Oats were in steady demand; sales 300 bush, at depot $1; 500 do, in store, $1 00; 500 bush to arrive, the terms were withheld. Barley was one of the leading articles; sales 400 bush, fall $1 87½ an advance; spring was held at an advance. Rye was inactive; no sales have been reported for some days.

APPLES—The market contains an ample supply; sales 250 bbls, on wharf, $3 00; 75 do, store, at $2 25 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off. Prices however, have undergone no change. Regular sales were made at 40@45c, as per quality.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were regular. The supply in the market is not large. The principal inquiry was for the better brands. Among the sales were: Extra Family, 100 bbls, at $11@11 25; 100 do, at $11 25; 75 bbls, at $11 15@11 25; 150 bbls do, at $11 00; 25, and 20 bbls, Madison, $11 50. The latter sale is an advance.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off. The stock of good potatoes in the market, at this time is very limited. The asking rates for Peach Blows, 90@100c, as per quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market has been pretty well supplied for some time, and holders were firm. We note sales of 2,500 lbs in bulk at $5 75@6 per cwt.

CHEESE—The market was quiet with but a limited inquiry. Sales of 30 boxes W. R. at 22 @25c.

BACON—The stock of new on hand is quite small, and prices have undergone no change. We note sales of shoulders at 22c, sides at 24c, and sugar cured Hams at 25.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

The oil market yesterday was very fair with a large inquiry for Crude and Refined; the latter was principally for export, there being purchasers here from the Western cities. Notwithstanding the heavy sales made on Thursday there were a few more barrels left, as the sales on Friday were Crude 3,196 barrels, Refined 1,400 barrels, making a total of 4,596, not a bad day's operation. Holders, generally speaking, were a pretty independent set of people, some holders preferred not selling, whilst others who had an eye to business disposed of their surplus stocks at good round figures. The receipts yesterday by the Allegheny where 2,440 bbls. The only steamboat from the Oil region was the Petrolia, the only departure, the Urilda, both had good trips. The Oil trade has grown to be an immense affair. Take for example Thursday's transactions in Crude, estimate the number of barrels sold at 7,000. This is under the mark, as each barrel would average 42 gallons. To purchase this Oil at 35c. per gallon would require the sum of one hundred and seven thousand dollars; this applies to Crude. We have omitted all mention of Refined, and we have also left out the cost of the packages, which would increase the price of Oil from five to six cents per gallon. There is still some good round lots of Oil, on hand, that will be forthcoming when prices reaches a certain figure. The prospect of the river being closed by ice has had something to do with the late movement in Oil. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—Was much fancied yesterday, and holders were firm at a further advance. Buyers, however, were generally disposed to wait and watch the movements of the Eastern markets. The sales yesterday reached 3,196 barrels, as follows: 100 bbls at 42c., packages included; 200 bbls at 41½c., same terms, and 300 bbls at 42c., packages included; sales of 400 bbls at 39½c., packages returned. This is the highest point that Oil has reached for many months. Sales of 100 bbls at 36c., packages returned; 700 bbls at 35c., barrels returned. Sales of bulk Oil, viz: 586 bbls bulk, delivered at works, at 39½c., and 800 bbls at 40c. The market closed with a strong disposition among holders to put up the prices.

FAR—The market was firm with a good demand. We note a sale 100 bbls at $7 25—an advance.

REFINED OIL—The market opened firm and closed the same way. Buyers were on hand purchasing for the West. The sales were, of free, 200 bbls at 34c, 100 bbls do at 35c, 300 bbls do, for St. Louis, at 38c, 400 bbls do at 34c, and 400 do at 34@35c., making a total of 1,400 bbls. Bonded was firm at 64@65c. The principal inquiry was for free oil.

NAPTHA—The market was unchanged; bonded, 60c. in bbls, 40c per gallon.

LUBRICATING OIL—Sale of 40 bbls Eureka at 80c per gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Forsythe, Bros & Co, 138 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Co, 70 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x21 to 16x24	8 65	"
17x24 to 18x30	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x36	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 40	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 70	"
11x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 30x48	23 00	"
20x53 to 40x46	28 80	"
30x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Dec. 10.

The market during the week was active, with a limited demand. Prices have advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$23 00
I-X—10x14	28 00
I-C—12x12	25 00
I-X—12x12	30 50
I-C—14x20	26 00
I-X—14x20	31 00

BLOCK TIN ₩ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	30c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

December 10, 1864.

CORDAGE—The following are the prices of the various descriptions of cordage, viz:

Manilla Cordage	25½
" small sizes	26½
Tarred Manilla Cordage	—
Hackled American Tarred Cordage	22
Spun Yarn	20
American Hemp Packing	29
Best Navy Oakum	14
Navy Oakum	—
Terms, net cash.	

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Dec. 10, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 00
XX do	11 00	XX do do	5 50
India do	12 00	India do do	6 00
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 00

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

Dec. 10, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further declined. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	44@46
Harness	50@52
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Dec. 10, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₩ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts
Butter	12	Sugar	13
Boston	12		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

We note an advance in Tartaric Acid, Rennet Camphor, Chloroform, Ethers, and all Alcoholic preparations. Cassia Bark has been brought up by New York speculators, and is held with firmness.

Spirits Turpentine is lower. Lard Oil is firm at the recent advance.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Oxalic	65	to	70	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 85	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 90	to	3 95	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 95	to	4 00	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 40	"
Ammonia Carb	43	to	46	"
" Aqua fff	14	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	b
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	6¼	to	7	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65	gal.
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	"
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 00	to	3 10	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	80	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 12	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	21	to	23	"
Borax, Refined	48	to	50	"
Brimstone Roll	7	to	8	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 30	"
" English	2 85	to	2 90	"
Camphor Refined	1 60	to	1 65	"
Cantharides	2 65	to	2 85	"
Cassia Buds	1 05	to	1 05	"
Chamomiles, German	90	to	95	"
" Roman	25	to	55	"
Chloroform	2 90	to	2 95	"
Cloves	57	to	60	"
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 40	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl
Cream Tartar	87	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cudbear	40	to	68	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	80	to	85	"
" Sulphuric	1 85	to	1 40	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" " Italian	63	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 15	to	1 18	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" " White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" " Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	90	to	95	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20	"
" Spanish float	2 10	to	2 50	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 00	to	10 25	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 60	to	1 65	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	1 40	to	1 50	"
Manna S F	1 75	to	1 80	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to	11 50	₩ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 10	to	2 20	lb.
Oil Bergamot	2 10	to	11 25	"
" Castor	3 40	to	3 70	gall
" Cinnamon	8 15	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 00	to	7 25	gall
" Cod Liver	8 25	to	8 75	"
" Lemon	7 00	to	8 50	₩ lb
" Lard, City	1 85	to	2 00	gall
" " Cincinnati	1 90	to	2 20	"
" Linseed	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Neatsfoot	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to	6 00	"
" " Quarts	9 25	to	16 00	₩ doz
" " Pints	6 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	lb
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm genuine	3 00	to	3 25	gall.
" Tanner's	1 50	to	1 70	"
" Whale W B	1 85	to	2 00	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
Opium, Turkey	17 50	to	18 50	"
Pepper, Baldacia	48	to	50	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 30	to	2 50	"
Pitcher Pitts, sele'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Iodide	7 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	75	to	80	"
" Red	1 65	to	1 70	"
Precipitate Red	2 55	to	2 60	"
" White	3 15	to	3 20	"
Putty	6	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 70	to	3 80	oz.
Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs)	36 00	to	38 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	25	to	28	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 30	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	3 90	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	3 90	to	4 10	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Senega	1 40	to	1 55	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6¼	to	7	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 20	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to	12½	"
Soda Caustic	15	to	15½	"
Soap Castile	28	to	31	"
" White	43	to	46	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	55	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tamlin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 90	to	3 15	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 50	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Vanitian Red	6¼	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" " Fancy B'ds	9	to	17	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
" " Dry	19	to	20	"
Whiting	4	to	4¾	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Sulphonate	14	to	14	"
" In Oil	14	to	15	"
" " French	17	to	18	"

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Dec. 10, 1864.

Prices during the week have declined one cent per pound on all sizes of iron. The following table can be relied on. This will, no doubt, increase the demand.

FLAT BAR.

	₩ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	7¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¾ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ to ¾ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	7¼

HORSE SHOE.

	₩ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅛ to 5-16 inch	7¼
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¼ and 2 inch	8¼
1¼ and 1¾ inch	9
1¼ and 1¾ inch	9¼
1¼ inch	10¼
⅜ inch, by ¾ and 5-16 inch	11½
⅜ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼	¼ and 9-16 inch	8
2¼ to 3 inch	7¼	¾ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8¼
3½ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8½
⅝ ¾ and ⅞ inch	8¼	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅜ to 1¼ inch	7¼	¼ inch	8½
⅜ and ¾	8	⅜ inch	8½

WAGON BOX IRON.

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½ ₩ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8
1½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8½
1½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ¼ inch	8½
1¼ by ½ inch	9

Juniata Iron 2¼ cts ₩ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	15

NAILS.

	₩ keg		₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails	$ 8 37½	20d Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 37½	20d "	11 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½	20d Lining	11 87½
4d and 5d	8 87½	10 inch	12 37½
3d	9 37½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
Casing Nails		Barrel.	
8	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	10 13	1 inch	10 38
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	Clinch	9 88
Finishing		Tobacco	
8	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in Currency or its equivalent. U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

New York Wool Market.

There is no particular change in the market for either foreign or domestic fleeces since our last report; at the close, however, holders are rather firmer in their views, owing to the rapid advance in gold. We quote American Fleeces at 90c@$1 05 for ½@¾ Merino; 95c@$1 05 for Native, and ¼ do; 90c@$1 05 for full-blood Merino, and 90c@$1 10 for Saxony Fleeces. Pulled at 70 @ 85c for No. 1, and 90c@$1 for Superior and Extra; California 25@45c for Common Unwashed; 50@60c for Fine do; Valparaiso, 30@62c for Unwashed; South American, 50@60c for Common Washed; 55@65c for E. R. Washed; Cape Good Hope, 50@60c for Unwashed; East India 25@90c for Unwashed African; 30@75c for Unwashed and Washed, and Smyrna, 35@70c for Unwashed and Washed.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—During the early part of today, hogs, under the influence of the unfavorable weather, were very dull, and 200 lbs averages could not have been sold at better than $13 75 per 100 lbs. On Change, however, there were appearances of more favorable weather and holders succeeded in establishing an advance of 25c per 100 lbs, the market closing firm at $14 for 200 lb averages. The receipts to-day foot up about 8,000 head and the entered sales to 1,264 head, as follows:

360	head, averaging	215 lbs	net at	$14 00
280	"	200	"	13 80
55	"	200	"	13 75
60	"	190	"	13 50
279	"	215	"	14 25
250	"	240	"	14 50

The pens in and around the city are all full, and if the weather continues to grow colder, business will be resumed with increased activity.

There was a firmer market for mess Pork and Lard at the close, and city mess could have been sold at $27, and Lard at 21½c, but both were held higher; 250 tierces Lard sold at 21¾c, and 50 do at 22c; 800 pieces green meats at 12½c, and 15c for Shoulders and Hams.

Louisville.—Early in the week there was much buoyancy in the market, though the prevailing warm weather checked operations, but on Thursday some 5,000 hogs were killed, with 16,000 in pens, including 10,000 head for the Government. Prices ranged from 10¾ c to 11c gross, at the packers' pens. On Friday the pens were full, and private buyers were paying 10c gross, weighed and delivered, for all hogs over 200 pounds, and we heard of a sale of 233 hogs from Spencer county, at a premium over 11c. They averaged 330 pounds. Thomas & Co. purchased 2,000 head at 11c, weighed at the pens. Huffman, Duncan & Co.'s purchases have exceeded 11,000, and they bought some lot of 1,600 some days since, at 10c, averaging 300 pounds, including one huge porker from Scott county, which weighed 740 pounds gross, and netted his owner just $74. Hamilton & Bro. had slaughtered 5,400 for the Government, and have some 5,000 head in pen. Jarvis & Co., also for the Government, have operated to the same extent, making the total operations thus far amount to the slaughter of 14,500, and receipts of upwards of 28,000 hogs.

Yesterday and to-day the market was inanimate, and Hogs were pressing the market, but private parties had almost wholly withdrawn from the market, and no sales were reported, though the Government buyers were offering 10½c gross delivered at their pens. All the packing houses are in full operation. Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co. killed 900 head per day with 2,000 left over in pen. Huffman, Duncan & Co. have killed 1,000 per day, Hamilton & Bro., 1,000, and Jarvis & Co., 1,000 per day, and all the pens full—the entire receipts, exclusive of Jeffersonville and New Albany, being about 36,500, and the mill receipts, thus far, around the falls, are 51,600.

Indianapolis.—At all our hogs slaughtering and packing houses yesterday operations were rapidly pushed. The pens at each were replenished constantly. Ten dollars gross and thirteen dollars net per hundred pounds were the figures for choice and fancy.

Toledo, Ohio.—Receipts by railroad the past week have been 19,018 lbs; the quantity by teams has not been large, the weather most of the week having been unfavorable, prices have ruled steady at 12@13c, which we notice is full as high as at any of our neighboring markets, and in many cases much, if not more, than packers are justified in paying with mess pork at the present prices in Eastern markets.

Chillicothe, Ohio.—There has not been very much done in the pork business here this season. Messrs. Reed & Co. and